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C12N 15/70; C12Q 1/68
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435/252.3; 435/320.1; 536/23.1
[58] Field of Search 435/6, 320.1, 252.3,
435/69.1, 172.3; 536/23.1

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[57] ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to purified DNA sequences encoding all or a portion of an osteoclast-specific or -related gene products and a method for identifying such sequences. The invention also relates to antibodies directed against an osteoclast-specific or -related gene product. Also claimed are DNA constructs capable of replicating DNA encoding all or a portion of an osteoclast-specific or -related gene product, and DNA constructs capable of directing expression in a host cell of an osteoclast-specific or -related gene product.

5 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

[illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1 AGACACCTCT GCCCTCACCA TGAGCCTCTG GCAGCCCTG GTCTGGTGC TCCTGGTGCT
61 GGGCTGCTGC TTTGCTGCCC CCAGACAGCG CCAGTCCACC CTGTGCTCT TCCCTGGAGA
121 CCTGAGAACC AATCTACCG ACAGGCAGCT GGCAGAGGAA TACCTGTACC GCTATGGTTA
181 CACTCGGGTG GCAGAGATGC GTGGAGAGTC GAAATCTCTG GGGCCTGCGC TGCTGCTTCT
241 CCAGAAGCAA CTGTCCCTGC CCGAGACCGG TGAGCTGGAT AGCGCCACGC TGAAGGCCAT
301 GCGAACCCCA CGGTGCGGGG TCCCAGACCT GGGCAGATTC CAAACCTTTG AGGGCGACCT
361 CAAGTGGCAC CACCACAACA TCACCTATTG GATCCAAAAC TACTCGGAAG ACTTGCCGCG
421 GGCGGTGATT GACGACGCCT TTGCCCCGCG CTTGCGACTG TGGAGCGCGG TGACGCCGCT
481 CACCTTCACT CGCGTGACA GCCGGGACGC AGACATCGTC ATCCAGTTTG GTGTGCGGGA
541 GCACGGAGAC GGGTATCCCT TCGACGGGAA GGACGGGCTC CTGGCACACG CCTTTCCTCC
601 TGGCCCCGCG ATTACGGGAG ACGCCCATTT CGACGATGAC GAGTTGTGGT CCCTGGGCAA
661 GGGCGTCTG GTTCCAATC GGTTCGAAA CGCAGATGGC GCGGCTGCC ACTTCCCTT
721 CATCTTCGAG GGGCGTCTCT ACTCTGCTG CACCACCGAC GGTGCTCCG ACGGGTTGCC
781 CTGGTGCACT ACCACGGCCA ACTACGACAC CGACGACCGG TTTGGCTTCT GCGCCAGCGA
841 GAGACTCTAC ACCCGGGACG GCAATGCTGA TGGGAAACCC TGCCAGTTTC CATTCACTT
901 CCAAGGCCAA TCCTACTCCG CCTGCACCAC GGACGGTCG TCCGACGGCT ACCGCTGGTG
961 CGCCACCACC GCCAACTACG ACCGGGACAA GCTCTTCGGC TTCTGCCCCA CCGAGCTGA
1021 CTCGACGGTG ATGGGGGCA ACTCGGCGG GGAGCTGTGC GTCTTCCCT TCACTTTCT
1081 GGGTAAGGAG TACTCGACCT GTACGACGA GGGCCGCGA GATGGGCGC TCTGGTGCGC
1141 TACCACCTCG AACTTTGACA GCGACAAGAA GTGGGGCTTC TGCCCGGACC AAGGATACAG
1201 TTTGTTCTC GTGGCGGCG ATGAGTTCGG CCACGCGCTG GGCTTAGATC ATTCCCTCAGT
1261 GCCGGAGGCG CTCATGTACC CTATGTACCG CTTCACTGAG GGGCCCCCT TGCATAAGGA
1321 CGACGTGAAT GGCATCCGCG ACCTCTATGG TCCTCGCCCT GAACCTGAGC CACGGCCTCC
1381 AACCACCACC ACACCGCAGC CCACGGCTCC CCCGACGGTC TGCCCCACCG GACCCCCAC
1441 TGTCACCCCC TCAGAGCGCC CCACAGCTGG CCCCACAGGT CCCCCCTCAG CTGGCCCCAC
1501 AGGTCCCCC ACTGCTGGCC CTTCTACGGC CACTACTGTG CCTTTGAGTC CGGTGGACGA
1561 TGCTTCAAC GTGAACATCT TCGACCCAT CGCGGAGATT GGAACACAGC TGTATTGT
1621 CAAGGATGGG AAGTACTGGC GATTCTCTGA GGGCAGGGG AGCCGGCCG AGGGCCCTT
1681 CCTTATCGCC GACAAGTGGC CCGCGTGGC CCGCAAGCTG GACTCGGTCT TTGAGAGCC
1741 GCTCTCCAAG AAGCTTTTCT TCTTCTCTG GCGCCAGGTG TGGGTGTACA CAGGCGCGTC
1801 GGTGCTGGG CCGAGGCGTC TGGACAAGCT GGGCTGGGA GCCGACGTG CCCAGGTGAC
1861 CGGGGCCCTC CGGAGTGGCA GGGGAAGAT GCTGCTGTC AGCGGCGCG GCCTCTGGAG
1921 GTTCGACGTG AAGGCGCAGA TGGTGGATCC CCGGAGCGCC AGCGAGGTG ACCGGATGTT
1981 CCCCAGGGTG CCTTTGGACA CGCACGACGT CTTCCAGTAC CGAGAGAAAG CCTATTCTG
2041 CCAGGACCGC TTCTACTGGC GCGTGAGTTC CCGAGTGAG TTGAACCAGG TGGACCAAGT
2101 GGGCTACGTG ACCTATGACA TCCTGCAGT CCCTGAGGAC TAGGGCTCCC GTCCTGCTT
2161 GCAGTGCCAT GTAAATCCCC ACTGGGACCA ACCCTGGGA AGGAGCCAGT TTGCCGGATA
2221 CAAACTGTA TTCTGTTCTG GAGGAAAGG AGGAGTGGAG GTGGGCTGGG CCCTCTCTT
2281 TCACCTTTGT TTTTGTGG AGTGTCTTA ATAACTGG ATTCTTAAC CTTT

Figure 1

1 HUMAN OSTEOCLAST-SPECIFIC AND -RELATED GENES

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/045,270 filed on Apr. 6, 1993 now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Excessive bone resorption by osteoclasts contributes to the pathology of many human diseases including arthritis, osteoporosis, periodontitis, and hypercalcemia of malignancy. During resorption, osteoclasts remove both the mineral and organic components of bone (Blair, H. C., et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 102:1164 (1986)). The mineral phase is solubilized by acidification of the sub-osteoclastic lacuna, thus allowing dissolution of hydroxyapatite (Vaes, G., *Clin. Orthop. Relat.* 231:239 (1988)). However, the mechanism(s) by which type I collagen, the major structural protein of bone, is degraded remains controversial. In addition, the regulation of osteoclastic activity is only partly understood. The lack of information concerning osteoclast function is due in part to the fact that these cells are extremely difficult to isolate as pure populations in large numbers. Furthermore, there are no osteoclastic cell lines available. An approach to studying osteoclast function that permits the identification of heretofore unknown osteoclast-specific or -related genes and gene products would allow identification of genes and gene products that are involved in the resorption of bone and in the regulation of osteoclastic activity. Therefore, identification of osteoclast-specific or -related genes or gene products would prove useful in developing therapeutic strategies for the treatment of disorders involving aberrant bone resorption.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to isolated DNA sequences encoding all or a portion of osteoclast-specific or -related gene products. The present invention further relates to DNA constructs capable of replicating DNA encoding osteoclast-specific or -related gene products. In another embodiment, the invention relates to a DNA construct capable of directing expression of all or a portion of the osteoclast-specific or -related gene product in a host cell.

Also encompassed by the present invention are prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells transformed or transfected with a DNA construct encoding all or a portion of an osteoclast-specific or -related gene product. According to a particular embodiment, these cells are capable of replicating the DNA construct comprising the DNA encoding the osteoclast-specific or -related gene product, and, optionally, are capable of expressing the osteoclast-specific or -related gene product. Also claimed are antibodies raised against osteoclast-specific or -related gene products, or portions of these gene products.

The present invention further embraces a method of identifying osteoclast-specific or -related DNA sequences and DNA sequences identified in this manner. In one embodiment, cDNA encoding osteoclast is identified as follows: First, human giant cell tumor of the bone was used to 1) construct a cDNA library; 2) produce ³²P-labelled cDNA to use as a stromal cell⁺; osteoclast⁺ probe, and 3) produce (by culturing) a stromal cell population lacking osteoclasts. The presence of osteoclasts in the giant cell tumor was confirmed by histological staining for the osteo-

clast marker, type 5 tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) and with the use of monoclonal antibody reagents.

The stromal cell population lacking osteoclasts was produced by dissociating cells of a giant cell tumor, then growing and passaging the cells in tissue culture until the cell population was homogeneous and appeared fibroblastic. The cultured stromal cell population did not contain osteoclasts. The cultured stromal cells were then used to produce a stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁻ ³²P-labelled cDNA probe.

The cDNA library produced from the giant cell tumor of the bone was then screened in duplicate for hybridization to the cDNA probes: one screen was performed with the giant cell tumor cDNA probe (stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁺), while a duplicate screen was performed using the cultured stromal cell cDNA probe (stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁻). Hybridization to a stromal⁺, osteoclast⁺ probe, accompanied by failure to hybridize to a stromal⁺, osteoclast⁻ probe indicated that a clone contained nucleic acid sequences specifically expressed by osteoclasts.

In another embodiment, genomic DNA encoding osteoclast-specific or -related gene products is identified through known hybridization techniques or amplification techniques. In another embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of identifying DNA encoding an osteoclast-specific protein, or gene product, by screening a cDNA library or genomic DNA library with a DNA probe comprising one or more sequences selected from the group consisting of the DNA sequences set out in Table I (SEQ ID NOs: 1-2). Finally, the present invention relates to an osteoclast-specific or related protein encoded by a nucleotide sequence comprising a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set out in Table I, or their complementary strands.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIG. 1

The FIG. 1 shows cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 33) of human gelatinase B, and highlights those portions of the sequence represented by the osteoclast-specific or -related cDNA clones of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As described herein, Applicant has identified osteoclast-specific or osteoclast-related nucleic acid sequences. These sequences were identified as follows: Human giant cell tumor of the bone was used to 1) construct a cDNA library; 2) produce ³²P-labelled cDNA to use as a stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁺ probe, and 3) produce (by culturing) a stromal cell population lacking osteoclasts. The presence of osteoclasts in the giant cell tumor was confirmed by histological staining for the osteoclast marker, type 5 acid phosphatase (TRAP). In addition, monoclonal antibody reagents were used to characterize the multinucleated cells in the giant cell tumor, which cells were found to have a phenotype distinct from macrophages and consistent with osteoclasts.

The stromal cell population lacking osteoclasts was produced by dissociating cells of a giant cell tumor, then growing the cells in tissue culture for at least five passages. After five passages the cultured cell population was homogeneous and appeared fibroblastic. The cultured population contained no multinucleated cells at this point, tested negative for type 5 acid phosphatase, and tested variably alkaline phosphatase positive. That is, the cultured stromal cell population did not contain osteoclasts. The cultured stromal

cells were then used to produce a stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁻ ³²P-labelled cDNA probe.

The cDNA library produced from the giant cell tumor of the bone was then screened in duplicate for hybridization to the cDNA probes: one screen was performed with the giant cell tumor cDNA probe (stromal cell⁺, osteoclast⁻), while a duplicate screen was performed using the cultured stromal cell cDNA probe (stromal cell⁺ osteoclast⁻). Clones that hybridized to the giant cell tumor cDNA probe (stromal⁺, osteoclast⁻), but not to the stromal cell cDNA probe (stromal⁺, osteoclast⁻), were assumed to contain nucleic acid sequences specifically expressed by osteoclasts.

As a result of the differential screen described herein, DNA specifically expressed in osteoclast cells characterized as described herein was identified. This DNA, and equivalent DNA sequences, is referred to herein as osteoclast-specific or osteoclast-related DNA. Osteoclast-specific or -related DNA of the present invention can be obtained from sources in which it occurs in nature, can be produced recombinantly or synthesized chemically; it can be cDNA, genomic DNA, recombinantly-produced DNA or chemically-produced DNA. An equivalent DNA sequence is one which hybridizes, under standard hybridization conditions, to an osteoclast-specific or -related DNA identified as described herein or to a complement thereof.

Differential screening of a human osteoclastoma cDNA library was performed to identify genes specifically expressed in osteoclasts. Of 12,000 clones screened, 195 clones were identified which are either uniquely expressed in osteoclasts, or are osteoclast-related. These clones were further identified as osteoclast-specific, as evidenced by failure to hybridize to mRNA derived from a variety of unrelated human cell types, including epithelium, fibroblasts, lymphocytes, myelomonocytic cells, osteoblasts, and neuroblastoma cells. Of these, 32 clones contain novel cDNA sequences which were not found in the GenBank database.

A large number of cDNA clones obtained by this procedure were found to represent 92 kDa type IV collagenase (gelatinase B; E.C. 3.4.24.35) as well as tartrate resistant acid phosphatase. In situ hybridization localized mRNA for gelatinase B to multinucleated giant cells in human osteoclastomas. Gelatinase B immunoreactivity was demonstrated in giant cells from 8/8 osteoclastomas, osteoclasts in normal bone, and in osteoclasts of Paget's disease by use of a polyclonal antisera raised against a synthetic gelatinase B peptide. In contrast, no immunoreactivity for 72 kDa type IV collagenase (gelatinase A; E.C. 3.4.24.24), which is the product of a separate gene, was detected in osteoclastomas or normal osteoclasts.

The present invention has utility for the production and identification of nucleic acid probes useful for identifying osteoclast-specific or -related DNA. Osteoclast-specific or -related DNA of the present invention can be used to produce osteoclast-specific or -related gene products useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders involving aberrant bone resorption. The osteoclast-specific or -related sequences are also useful for generating peptides which can then be used to produce antibodies useful for identifying osteoclast-specific or -related gene products, or for altering the activity of osteoclast-specific or -related gene products. Such antibodies are referred to as osteoclast-specific antibodies. Osteoclast-specific antibodies are also useful for identifying osteoclasts. Finally, osteoclast-specific or -related DNA sequences of the present invention are useful in gene therapy. For example, they can be used to alter the

expression in osteoclasts of an aberrant osteoclast-specific or -related gene product or to correct aberrant expression of an osteoclast-specific or -related gene product. The sequences described herein can further be used to cause osteoclast-specific or related gene expression in cells in which such expression does not ordinarily occur, i.e., in cells which are not osteoclasts.

Example 1—Osteoclast cDNA Library Construction

Messenger RNA (mRNA) obtained from a human osteoclastoma ('giant cell tumor of bone'), was used to construct an osteoclastoma cDNA library. Osteoclastomas are actively bone resorptive tumors, but are usually non-metastatic. In cryostat sections, osteoclastomas consist of ~30% multinucleated cells positive for tartrate resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP), a widely utilized phenotypic marker specific in vivo for osteoclasts (Minkin, *Calcif. Tissue Int.* 34:285-290 (1982)). The remaining cells are uncharacterized 'stromal' cells, a mixture of cell types with fibroblastic/mesenchymal morphology. Although it has not yet been definitively shown, it is generally held that the osteoclasts in these tumors are non-transformed, and are activated to resorb bone in vivo by substance(s) produced by the stromal cell element.

Monoclonal antibody reagents were used to partially characterize the surface phenotype of the multinucleated cells in the giant cell tumors of long bone. In frozen sections, all multinucleated cells expressed CD68, which has previously been reported to define an antigen specific for both osteoclasts and macrophages (Horton, M. A. and M. H. Helfrich, In *Biology and Physiology of the Osteoclast*, B. R. Rifkin and C. V. Gay, editors, CRC Press, Inc. Boca Raton, Fla., 33-54 (1992)). In contrast, no staining of giant cells was observed for CD11b or CD14 surface antigens, which are present on monocyte/macrophages and granulocytes (Amaout, M. A. et al. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 137:305 (1988); Haziot, A. et al. *J. Immunol.* 141:547 (1988)). Cytoцентрифuge preparations of human peripheral blood monocytes were positive for CD68, CD11b, and CD14. These results demonstrate that the multinucleated giant cells of osteoclastomas have a phenotype which is distinct from that of macrophages, and which is consistent with that of osteoclasts.

Osteoclastoma tissue was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and used to prepare poly A⁺ mRNA according to standard methods. cDNA cloning into a pcDNAII vector was carried out using a commercially-available kit (Librarian, InVitrogen). Approximately 2.6×10⁶ clones were obtained, >95% of which contained inserts of an average length 0.6 kb.

Example 2—Stromal Cell mRNA Preparation

A portion of each osteoclastoma was snap frozen in liquid nitrogen for mRNA preparation. The remainder of the tumor was dissociated using brief trypsinization and mechanical disaggregation, and placed into tissue culture. These cells were expanded in Dulbecco's MEM (high glucose, Sigma) supplemented with 10% newborn calf serum (MA Bioproducts), gentamycin (0.5 mg/ml), l-glutamine (2 mM) and non-essential amino acids (0.1 mM) (Gibco). The stromal cell population was passaged at least five times, after which it showed a homogenous, fibroblastic looking cell population that contained no multinucleated cells. The stromal cells were mononuclear, tested negative acid phosphatase, and tested variably alkaline phosphatase positive. These findings indicate that propagated stromal cells (i.e., stromal cells that

are passaged in culture) are non-osteoclastic and non-activated.

Example 3—Identification of DNA Encoding Osteoclastoma-Specific or -Related Gene Products by Differential Screening of an Osteoclastoma cDNA Library

A total of 12,000 clones drawn from the osteoclastoma cDNA library were screened by differential hybridization, using mixed ^{32}P labelled cDNA probes derived from (1) giant cell tumor mRNA (stromal cell⁺, OC⁺), and (2) mRNA from stromal cells (stromal cell⁺, OC⁻) cultivated from the same tumor. The probes were labelled with ^{32}P dCTP by random priming to an activity of $\sim 10^6$ CPM/ μg . Of these 12,000 clones, 195 gave a positive hybridization signal with giant cell (i.e., osteoclast and stromal cell) mRNA, but not with stromal cell mRNA. Additionally, these clones failed to hybridize to cDNA produced from mRNA derived from a variety of unrelated human cell types including epithelial cells, fibroblasts, lymphocytes, myelomonocytic cells, osteoblasts, and neuroblastoma cells. The failure of these clones to hybridize to cDNA produced from mRNA derived from other cell types supports the conclusion that these clones are either uniquely expressed in osteoclasts, or are osteoclast-related.

The osteoclast (OC) cDNA library was screened for differential hybridization to OC cDNA (stromal cell⁺, OC⁺) and stromal cell cDNA (stromal cell⁺, OC⁻) as follows:

NYTRAN filters (Schleicher & Schuell) were placed on agar plates containing growth medium and ampicillin. Individual bacterial colonies from the OC library were randomly picked and transferred, in triplicate, onto filters with pre-ruled grids and then onto a master agar plate. Up to 200 colonies were inoculated onto a single 90-mm filter/plate using these techniques. The plates were inverted and incubated at 37° C. until the bacterial inoculates had grown (on the filter) to a diameter of 0.5–1.0 mm.

The colonies were then lysed, and the DNA bound to the filters by first placing the filters on top of two pieces of Whatman 3 MM paper saturated with 0.5N NaOH for 5 minutes. The filters were neutralized by placing on two pieces of Whatman 3 MM paper saturated with 1M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 for 3–5 minutes. Neutralization was followed by incubation on another set of Whatman 3 MM papers saturated with 1M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0/1.5M NaCl for 3–5 minutes. The filters were then washed briefly in 2xSSC.

DNA was immobilized on the filters by baking the filters at 80° C. for 30 minutes. Filters were best used immediately, but they could be stored for up to one week in a vacuum jar at room temperature.

Filters were prehybridized in 5–8 ml of hybridization solution per filter, for 2–4 hours in a heat sealable bag. An additional 2 ml of solution was added for each additional filter added to the hybridization bag. The hybridization

buffer consisted of 5xSSC, 5xDenhardt's solution, 1% SDS and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ denatured heterologous DNA.

Prior to hybridization, labeled probe was denatured by heating in 1xSSC for 5 minutes at 100° C., then immediately chilled on ice. Denatured probe was added to the filters in hybridization solution, and the filters hybridized with continuous agitation for 12–20 hours at 65° C.

After hybridization, the filters were washed in 2xSSC/0.2% SDS at 50°–60° C. for 30 minutes, followed by washing in 0.2xSSC/0.2% SDS at 60° C. for 60 minutes.

The filters were then air dried and autoradiographed using an intensifying screen at -70° C. overnight.

Example 4—DNA Sequencing of Selected Clones

Clones reactive with the mixed tumor probe, but unreactive with the stromal cell probe, are expected to contain either osteoclast-related, or in vivo 'activated' stromal-cell-related gene products. One hundred and forty-four cDNA clones that hybridized to tumor cell cDNA, but not to stromal cell cDNA, were sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method of Sanger et al. (Sanger F., et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463 (1977)) using sequenase (US Biochemical). The DNASIS (Hitachi) program was used to carry out sequence analysis and a homology search in the GenBank/EMBL database.

Fourteen of the 195 tumor⁺ stromal⁻ clones were identified as containing inserts with a sequence identical to the osteoclast marker, type 5 tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) (GenBank accession number J04430 M19534). The high representation of TRAP positive clones also indicates the effectiveness of the screening procedure in enriching for clones which contain osteoclast-specific or related cDNA sequences.

Interestingly, an even larger proportion of the tumor⁺ stromal⁻ clones (77/195; 39.5%) were identified as human gelatinase B (macrophage-derived gelatinase) (Wilhelm, S. M. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:17213 (1989)), again indicating high expression of this enzyme by osteoclasts. Twenty-five of the gelatinase B clones were identified by dideoxy sequence analysis; all 25 showed 100% sequence homology to the published gelatinase B sequence (Genbank accession number J05070). The portions of the gelatinase B cDNA sequence covered by these clones is shown in the FIGURE (SEQ ID NO: 33). An additional 52 gelatinase B clones were identified by reactivity with a ^{32}P -labelled probe for gelatinase B.

Thirteen of the sequenced clones yielded no readable sequence. A DNASIS search of GenBank/EMBL databases revealed that, of the remaining 91 clones, 32 clones contain novel sequences which have not yet been reported in the databases or in the literature. These partial sequences are presented in Table I. Note that three of these sequences were repeats, indicating fairly frequent representation of mRNA related to this sequence. The repeat sequences are indicated by ^a, ^b superscripts (Clones 198B, 223B and 32C of Table I).

TABLE I

PARTIAL SEQUENCES OF 32 NOVEL OC-SPECIFIC OR -RELATED EXPRESSED GENES (cDNA CLONES)

34A (SEQ ID NO: 1)					
1 GCAAATACT	AAGTTTATTC	CTTGGATTTC	TAOTGAGAGC	TOTTGAATTT	GGTGATGTCA
61 AATGTTTCTA	GGGTTTTTTT	AGTTTGTTTT	TATTGAAAAA	TTTAATTATT	TATGCTATAG
121 GTGATATTCT	CTTTGAATAA	ACCTATAATA	GAAATAGCA	GCAGACAACA	
4B (SEQ ID NO: 2)					
1 GTGTCAACCT	GCAATCTCTA	AAATGTCAA	AATCTGTCAT	CTGGTTAATG	TCGGGTAGG

TABLE I-continued

PARTIAL SEQUENCES OF 32 NOVEL OC-SPECIFIC OR -RELATED EXPRESSED GENES (cDNA CLONES)						
61 GGG						
12B (SEQ ID NO: 3)						
1 CTTCCTCTC	TTGCTTCCT	TTCCCAAGCA	GAGGTGCTCA	CTCCATGCC	ACCGCCACCA	
61 CAGGCCACACA	GGGAGTACTG	CCAGACTACT	GCTGATGTT	TCTTAAGGCC	CAGGGAGTCT	
121 CAACCCAGCTG	GTGGTGAATG	CTGCCTGGCA	CGGGACCCCC	CCC		
28B (SEQ ID NO: 4)						
1 TTTTATTGT	AAATATATGT	ATTACATCC	TAGAAAAGA	ATCCAGGAT	TTCCCTCCT	
61 GTGTGTTTC	GTCTTGCTTC	TTCATGGTCC	ATGATGCCAG	CTGAGGTTGT	CAGTACAATG	
121 AAACCAAACCT	GGCGGOATGG	AAGCAGATTA	TTCTGCCATT	TTCCAGGTC	TTT	
37B (SEQ ID NO: 5)						
1 GGCTGGACAT	GGGTGCCCTC	CACGTCCCTC	ATATCCCCAG	GCACACTCTG	GCCTCAGGT	
61 TTGCCCTGGC	CATGTCATCT	ACCTGGAGTG	GGCCCTCCCC	TTCTTCAGCC	TTGAATCAAA	
121 AGCCACTTTG	TTAGGCGAGG	ATTGCCAGA	CCACTCATCA	CATTAATAAAA	TATTTTGA	
181 ACAAAAAA	AAAAAA					
55B (SEQ ID NO: 6)						
1 TTGACAAAGC	TGTTTATTTT	CACCAATAAA	TAGTATATGG	TGATTGGGGT	TTCTATTAT	
61 AAGAGTAGTG	GCTAATATAT	GGGGTATCAT	GTTGATGCTC	ATAAATAGTT	CATATCTACT	
121 TAATTGCTCT	TC					
60B (SEQ ID NO: 7)						
1 GAAGAGAGTT	GTATGTACAA	CCCCAACAGG	CAAGGCAGCT	AAATGCAGAG	GGTACAGAGA	
61 GATCCCGAGG	GAATT					
86B (SEQ ID NO: 8)						
1 GGATGGAAAC	ATGTAGAAGT	CCAGAGAAAA	ACAATTTTAA	AAAAAGGTGG	AAAAGTTACG	
61 GCAAACTTGA	GATTCAGCA	TAAATCTTT	AGTTAGAAGT	GAGAGAAAGA	AGAGGGAGGC	
121 TGGTTGCTGT	TGCAGTATC	AATAGGTTAT	C			
87B (SEQ ID NO: 9)						
1 TTCTTGATCT	TTAGAACACT	ATGAATAGGG	AAAAAGAAA	AACTGTTC	AAATAAAATG	
61 TAGGAGCCGT	GCITTTGGAA	TGCTTGAGTG	AGGAGCTCAA	CAAGTCTCT	CCCAAGAAAG	
181 CAATGATAAA	ACTTGACAAA	A				
98B (SEQ ID NO: 10)						
1 ACCCATTTCT	AACAATTTT	ACTGTAAT	TTTTGGTCAA	AGTTCTAAGC	TTAATCACAT	
61 CTCAAAGAAT	AGAGGCAATA	TATAGCCCAT	CTTACTAGAC	ATACAGTATT	AACTGGACT	
121 GAATATGAGG	ACAAGCTCTA	GTGGTCAITTA	AACCCCTCAG	AA		
110B (SEQ ID NO: 11)						
1 ACATATATTA	ACAGCATTC	TTGGCCAAA	ATCTACAGT	TTGTAGAATC	CTACTGTATA	
61 TAAAGTGGGA	ATGTATCAAG	TATAGACTAT	GAAGTGCAA	ATAACAAGTC	AAGGTTAGAT	
121 TAACITTTTT	TTTTTACAT	ATAAATTAA	CTTGTTT			
118B (SEQ ID NO: 12)						
1 CCAAAATTTCT	CTGGAATCCA	TCCTCCCTCC	CATCACCATA	GCCTCGAGAC	GTCAITTTCTG	
61 TTTGACTACT	CCAGC					
133B (SEQ ID NO: 13)						
1 AACTAACCTC	CTCGGACCCC	TGCTCACTC	ATTTACACCA	ACCAACCAAC	TATCTATAAA	
61 CCTGAGCCAT	GGCCATCCT	TATGAGCGGC	GCAGTGATTA	TAGGCTTTCTG	CTCTAAGATA	
121 AAAT						
140B (SEQ ID NO: 14)						
1 ATATTATTC	TTTTTTTATG	TTAGCTTAGC	CATGCAAAAT	TTACTGGTGA	AGCAGTTAAT	
61 AAAACACACA	TCCCATTGAA	GGGTTTTGTA	CATTTCAATC	CTTACAAATA	ACAAAGCAAT	
121 GATAAACCCG	GCAGTCTCTG	ATAGGAAAT	C			
144B (SEQ ID NO: 15)						
1 CGTGACACAA	ACATGCATTC	GTTTTATTC	TAAACAGCC	TGGTTTCTA	AAACAATACA	
61 AACAGCATGT	TCATCAGCAG	GAAGCTGGCC	GTGGGCAGGG	GGCC		
198B* (SEQ ID NO: 16)						
1 ATAGGTTAGA	TTCTCATTC	CGGGACTAGT	TAGCTTTAAG	CACCTAGAG	GACTAGGGTA	
61 ATCTGACTTC	TCACCTCTTA	AGTTCCCTCT	TATATCTCA	AGGTAGAAAT	GTCTATGTTT	
121 TCTACTCCAA	TTTATAAATC	TATTCATAAG	CTTTTGGTAC	AAGTTACATG	ATAAAAAGAA	
181 ATGTGATTG	TCCTCCCTTC	TTTGCACTTT	TRAAATAAAG	TATTTATCTC	CTGTCTACAG	
241 TTTAAT						
212B (SEQ ID NO: 17)						
1 GTCCAGTATA	AAGGAAAGCG	TAAAGTCGGT	AAGCTAGAGG	ATTGTAAATA	TCTTTTATGT	
61 CCTCTAGATA	AAACACCCGA	TAAACAGATG	TAAACCTTTT	ATGTTTGTAT	TTGCTTTAAA	
121 AATGGCCTTC	TACACATTAG	CTCCAGCTAA	AAAGACACAT	TGAGAGCTTA	GAGGATAGTC	
181 TCTGGAGC						
223B* (SEQ ID NO: 18)						
1 GCACTTGGAA	GGGAGTTGGT	GTGCTATTTT	TGAAGCAGAT	GTGGTGATAC	TGAGATTGTC	
61 TGTTCACTTT	CCCATTTTGT	TTGTGCTTCA	AATGATCCTT	CCTACTTTGC	TTCTCTCCAC	
121 CCATGACCTT	TTTCACTGTG	GCCATCAAGG	ACTTTCTCTGA	CAGCTTGTGT	ACTCTTAGGC	
181 TAAGAGATGT	GACTACAGCC	TGCCCTGAC	TG			
241B (SEQ ID NO: 19)						
1 TGTTAGTTTT	TAGGAAGGCC	TGTCTTCTGG	GAGTGAGGTT	TATTAGTCCA	CTTCTTGGAG	
61 CTAGACGTCC	TATAGTTAGT	CACCTGGGGAT	GGTGAAGAGG	GGAGAAGAGG	AAGGGCGAAG	
121 GGAAGGGCTC	TTTGCTAGTA	TCTCCATTTT	TAGAAGATGG	TTTAGATGAT	AACCAAGGT	
181 CTATATGAGC	ATAGTAAGGC	TGT				
32C* (SEQ ID NO: 20)						
1 CCTATTCTCTG	ATCCTGACTT	TGGACAAGGC	CCTTCAGCCA	GAAGACTGAC	AAAGTCATCC	
121 TCCGCTAACC	AGAGCGTGCA	CTTGATGATC	TAAAATAAGC	TTTCTCTCG	GCTGTGCCCT	
161 GGGTGAAGG	GGCAGGATTC	TGCAGCTGCT	TTTGCAITTC	TCTTCTCTAAA	TTTCAIT	

TABLE I-continued

PARTIAL SEQUENCES OF 32 NOVEL OC-SPECIFIC OR -RELATED EXPRESSED GENES (cDNA CLONES)					
34C (SEQ ID NO: 21) 1 CGGAGCGTAG 61 CGGCCCCAC	GTGTGTTTAT CCATCACCCC	TCCTGTACAA AGTGCAATGG	ATCATTACAA CTAGCTGCTG	AACCAAGTCT GCCTTT	GGGGCAGTCA
47C (SEQ ID NO: 22) 1 TTAGTTCACT 61 GTGGCAGCTG 121 GGAGCTGACC	CAAAGCAGGC GGGAGGTTTC CAGAGTGGA	AACCCCTTT CCCAACACCC	GGCACTGCTG TCCTCTGCTT	CCACTGGGGT CCCTGTGTGT	CATGGCGGTT CGGGGTCTCA
65C (SEQ ID NO: 23) 1 GCTGAATGTT 61 TGCAAGTGTG 121 AACTGCCCGT	TAAGAGAGAT AATACGTGG TTAGAGTCTT	TTTGGTCTTA TATGGATGGT CTAATATTTG	AAGGCTTCAT TGCTTGTTA ATGTCTAAC	CATGAAAGTG TAACTAAAG ACTGGGTCTG	TACATGCATA ATGTACAGCA CTTATGC
79C (SEQ ID NO: 24) 1 GGCAAGTGGG 61 AGAAAACCTGG 121 CATTGCCAAAC	TATGGAATCC GGAAACAAAG CTGGCCAGCT	AGAAGGGAAA GATATATCT TCCCAAGAT	CAAGCACTGG CATGGCTCGA GTGACTCCAG	ATAATTAATA AATAAGAAC CCAGAAA	ACAGCTGGGG AOCCTGTGG
84C (SEQ ID NO: 25) 1 GCCAGGGCGG 61 GACCTGACGT 121 CGTGCTGAG	ACCGTCTTTA GGGCGCTAGT TAGAATCTGT	TTCTCTCTCT CATCTGTGGC TCTGGAATTC	GOCTCAGAGG AGCGAAGGTG C	TCAGGAAGGA AAGGAACTCA	GGTCTGGCAG CCTTGTGCGC
86C (SEQ ID NO: 26) 1 AACTCTTTCA 61 GTTCATATCA 121 TTCAATTATA	CACCTCGGTA ATTCAATTTG AGAAATATATC	TTTTAGTTT AGCTGTCTCA CTAATACTTT	AACAATATAT TTCTTTTTT TTAAAA	GTGTTGTGTC AATGGTCATA	TTGGAATA TACAGTAGTA
87C (SEQ ID NO: 27) 1 GGATAAGAAA 61 CGCAGCAGCC 121 GTCCTGTTG	GAAGGCCTGA CGCACAGGT GCCGTGGAG	GGCTAGGGG GAGAGGGCA AGCCACAAA	CCGRGGCTGG CTTCTCTTG	CCTGCGTCTC CTTAGGTGG	AGTCTGGGA TGAGGATCTG
88C (SEQ ID NO: 28) 1 CTGACCTCG 61 TGTTCACCG 89C (SEQ ID NO: 29) 1 ATCCCTGGCT 61 TCCCTGAGTT 121 TCGTTTCTG	AGAGTTTGAC AGCGTGAGC	CTGAGCCGG GACCACTCG	ATACCTACTG GTGGGGAAGT	CCGCTATGAC TCTGCGGCGA	TCGGTCAGCG T
101C (SEQ ID NO: 30) 1 GGCTGGGCAT 61 GTGCCAGCCC 121 CGTTAGCTTT	CCCTCTCTCT GGCTCTGAAO GCCATAAGGT	CTCATCCCC CCAAAGGCGG TGGAGTATCT	ATACATCACC TCCGTGCCAC GC	AGGTCTAATG GGTGGCTGTG	TTTACAAACG AGTATCTCT
112C (SEQ ID NO: 31) 1 CCAACTCTTA 161 CAATACTCTC	CCGCGATACA CTAAAATAAA	GACCCACAGA CATGAAGCAC	GTGCCATCCC	TGAGAGACCA	GACCGCTCCC
114C (SEQ ID NO: 32) 1 CATGGATGAA	TGTCTCATGG	TGGGAAGGAA	CATGGTACAT	TTC	

*Repeated 3 times

*Repeated 2 times

Sequence analysis of the OC⁺ stromal cell⁻ cloned DNA sequences revealed, in addition to the novel sequences, a number of previously-described genes. The known genes identified (including type 5 acid phosphatase, gelatinase B, cystatin C (13 clones), Ahu repeat sequences (11 clones), creatine kinase (6 clones) and others) are summarized in Table II. In situ hybridization (described below) directly demonstrated that gelatinase B mRNA is expressed in multinucleated osteoclasts and not in stromal cells. Although gelatinase B is a well-characterized protease, its expression at high levels in osteoclasts has not been previously described. The expression in osteoclasts of cystatin C, a cysteine protease inhibitor, is also unexpected. This finding has not yet been confirmed by in situ hybridization. Taken together, these results demonstrate that most of these identified genes are osteoclast-expressed, thereby confirming the effectiveness of the differential screening strategy for identifying DNA encoding osteoclast-specific or -related gene products. Therefore, novel genes identified by this method have a high probability of being OC-specific or related.

In addition, a minority of the genes identified by this screen are probably not expressed by OCs (Table II). For example, type III collagen (6 clones), collagen type I (1 clone), dermatansulfate (1 clone), and type VI collagen (1

clone) are more likely to originate from the stromal cells or from osteoblastic cells which are present in the tumor. These cDNA sequences survive the differential screening process either because the cells which produce them in the tumor in vivo die out during the stromal cell propagation phase, or because they stop producing their product in vitro. These clones do not constitute more than 5-10% of the all sequences selected by differential hybridization.

TABLE II

SEQUENCE ANALYSIS OF CLONES ENCODING KNOWN SEQUENCES FROM AN OSTEOCLASTOMA cDNA LIBRARY	
Clones with Sequence Homology to Collagenase Type IV	25 total
Clones with Sequence Homology to Type 5 Tartrate Resistant Acid Phosphatase	14 total
Clones with Sequence Homology to Cystatin C	13 total
Clones with Sequence Homology to Ahu-repeat Sequences	11 total
Clones with Sequence Homology to Creatine Kinase	6 total
Clones with Sequence Homology to	6 total

TABLE II-continued

SEQUENCE ANALYSIS OF CLONES ENCODING KNOWN SEQUENCES FROM AN OSTEOCLASTOMA cDNA LIBRARY		
Type III Collagen	5 total	
Clones with Sequence Homology to MHC Class I γ Invariant Chain	3 total	
Clones with Sequence Homology to MHC Class II β Chain	10 total	
One or Two Clone(s) with Sequence Homology to Each of the Following:		
$\alpha 1$ collagen type I		
γ interferon inducible protein		
osteopontin		
Human chondroitin/dermatan sulfate	15	
α globin		
β glucosidase/sphingolipid activator		
Human CAPL protein (Ca binding)		
Human EST 01024		
Type VI collagen		
Human EST 00553		

Example 5—In situ Hybridization of OC-Expressed Genes

In situ hybridization was performed using probes derived from novel cloned sequences in order to determine whether the novel putative OC-specific or -related genes are differentially expressed in osteoclasts (and not expressed in the stromal cells) of human giant cell tumors. Initially, in situ hybridization was performed using antisense (positive) and sense (negative control) cRNA probes against human type IV collagenase/gelatinase B labelled with 35 S-UTP.

A thin section of human giant cell tumor reacted with the antisense probe resulted in intense labelling of all OCs, as indicated by the deposition of silver grains over these cells, but failed to label the stromal cell elements. In contrast, only minimal background labelling was observed with the sense (negative control) probe. This result confirmed that gelatinase B is expressed in human OCs.

In situ hybridization was then carried out using cRNA probes derived from 11/32 novel genes, labelled with digoxigenin UTP according to known methods.

The results of this analysis are summarized in Table III. Clones 28B, 118B, 140B, 198B, and 212B all gave positive reactions with OCs in frozen sections of a giant cell tumor, as did the positive control gelatinase B. These novel clones therefore are expressed in OCs and fulfill all criteria for OC-relatedness. 198B is repeated three times, indicating relatively high expression. Clones 4B, 37B, 88C and 98B produced positive reactions with the tumor tissue; however the signal was not well-localized to OCs. These clones are therefore not likely to be useful and are eliminated from further consideration. Clones 86B and 87B failed to give a positive reaction with any cell type, possibly indicating very low level expression. This group of clones could still be useful but may be difficult to study further. The results of this analysis show that 5/11 novel genes are expressed in OCs, indicating that ~50% of novel sequences likely to be OC-related.

To generate probes for the in situ hybridizations, cDNA derived from novel cloned osteoclast-specific or -related cDNA was subcloned into a BlueScript II SK(-) vector. The orientation of cloned inserts was determined by restriction analysis of subclones. The T7 and T3 promoters in the BlueScriptII vector was used to generate 35 S-labelled (35 S-UTP 850 Ci/mmol, Amersham, Arlington Heights, Ill.), or

UTP digoxigenin labelled cRNA probes.

TABLE III

In Situ HYBRIDIZATION USING PROBES DERIVED FROM NOVEL SEQUENCES		Reactivity with:	
Clone		Osteoclasts	Stromal Cells
4B		+	+
28B*		+	+
37B		+	+
86B		-	-
87B		-	-
88C		+	+
98B		+	+
118B*		+	-
140B*		+	-
198B*		+	-
212B*		+	-
Gelatinase B*		+	-

*OC-expressed, as indicated by reactivity with antisense probe and lack of reactivity with sense probe on OCs only.

In situ hybridization was carried out on 7 micron cryostat sections of a human osteoclastoma as described previously (Chang, L.-C. et al. *Cancer Res.* 49:6700 (1989)). Briefly, tissue was fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and embedded in OCT (Miles Inc., Kankakee, Ill.). The sections were rehydrated, postfixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, washed, and pretreated with 10 mM DTT, 10 mM iodoacetamide, 10 mM N-ethylmaleimide and 0.1 triethanolamine-HCL. Prehybridization was done with 50% deionized formamide, 10 mM Tris-HCL, pH 7.0, 1x Denhardt's, 500 mg/ml tRNA, 80 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA, 0.3M NaCl, mM EDTA, and 100 mM DTT at 45° C. for 2 hours. Fresh hybridization solution containing 10% dextran sulfate and 1.5 ng/ml 35 S-labelled or digoxigenin labelled RNA probe was applied after heat denaturation. Sections were coverslipped and then incubated in a moistened chamber at 45°-50° C. overnight. Hybridized sections were washed four times with 50% formamide, 2x SSC, containing 10 mM DTT and 0.5% Triton X-100 at 45° C. Sections were treated with RNase A and RNase T1 to digest single-stranded RNA, washed four times in 2x SSC/10 mM DTT.

In order to detect 35 S-labelling by autoradiography, slides were dehydrated, dried, and coated with Kodak NTB-2 emulsion. The duplicate slides were split, and each set was placed in a black box with desiccant, sealed, and incubated at 4° C. for 2 days. The slides were developed (4 minutes) and fixed (5 minutes) using Kodak developer D19 and Kodak fixer. Hematoxylin and eosin were used as counterstains.

In order to detect digoxigenin-labelled probes, a Nucleic Acid Detection Kit (Boehringer-Mannheim, Cat. #1175041) was used. Slides were washed in Buffer 1 consisting of 100 mM Tris/150 mM NaCl, pH7.5, for 1 minute. 100 μ l Buffer 2 was added (made by adding 2 mg/ml blocking reagent as provided by the manufacturer) in Buffer 1 to each slide. The slides were placed on a shaker and gently swirled at 20° C.

Antibody solutions were diluted 1:100 with Buffer 2 (as provided by the manufacturer). 100 μ l of diluted antibody solution was applied to the slides and the slides were then incubated in a chamber for 1 hour at room temperature. The slides were monitored to avoid drying. After incubation with antibody solution, slides were washed in Buffer 1 for 10 minutes, then washed in Buffer 3 containing 2 mM levamisole for 2 minutes.

After washing, 100 μ l color solution was added to the slides. Color solution consisted of nitroblue/tetrazolium salt

(NBT) (1:225 dilution) 4.5 μ l, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate (1:285 dilution) 3.5 μ l, levamisole 0.2 mg in Buffer 3 (as provided by the manufacturer) in a total volume of 1 ml. Color solution was prepared immediately before use.

After adding the color solution, the slides were placed in a dark, humidified chamber at 20° C. for 2-5 hours and monitored for color development. The color reaction was stopped by rinsing slides in TE Buffer.

The slides were stained for 60 seconds in 0.25% methyl green, washed with tap water, then mounted with water-based Permount (Fisher).

Example 6—Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining was performed on frozen and paraffin embedded tissues as well as on cytospin preparations (see Table IV). The following antibodies were used: polyclonal rabbit anti-human gelatinase antibodies; Ab110 for gelatinase B; monoclonal mouse anti-human CD68 antibody (clone KP1) (DAKO, Denmark); Mol (anti-CD11b) and Mo2 (anti-CD14) derived from ATCC cell lines HB CRL 8026 and TIB 228/HB44. The anti-human gelatinase B antibody Ab110 was raised against a synthetic peptide with the amino acid sequence EALMYPMYRFTEGPPLHK (SEQ ID NO: 34), which is specific for human gelatinase B (Corcoran, M. L. et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:515 (1992)).

Detection of the immunohistochemical staining was achieved by using a goat anti-rabbit glucose oxidase kit (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame Calif.) according to the manufacturer's directions. Briefly, the sections were rehydrated and pretested with either acetone or 0.1% trypsin. Normal goat serum was used to block nonspecific binding. Incubation with the primary antibody for 2 hours or overnight (Ab110:1/500 dilution) was followed by either a glucose oxidase labeled secondary anti-rabbit serum, or, in the case of the mouse monoclonal antibodies, were reacted with purified rabbit anti-mouse Ig before incubation with the secondary antibody.

Paraffin embedded and frozen sections from osteoclastomas (GCT) were reacted with a rabbit antiserum against gelatinase B (antibody 110) (Corcoran, M. L. et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:515 (1992)), followed by color development with glucose oxidase linked reagents. The osteoclasts of a giant cell tumor were uniformly strongly positive for gelatinase B, whereas the stromal cells were unreactive. Control sections reacted with rabbit preimmune serum were negative. Identical findings were obtained for all 8 long bone giant cell tumors tested (Table IV). The osteoclasts present in three out of four central giant cell granulomas (GCG) of the mandible were also positive for gelatinase B expression. These neoplasms are similar but not identical to the long bone giant cell tumors, apart from their location in the jaws (Shafer, W. G. et al., *Textbook of Oral Pathology*, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, pp. 144-149 (1983)). In contrast, the multinucleated cells from a peripheral giant cell tumor, which is a generally non-resorptive tumor of oral soft tissue,

were unreactive with antibody (Shafer, W. G. et al., *Textbook of Oral Pathology*, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, pp. 144-149 (1983)).

Antibody 110 was also utilized to assess the presence of gelatinase B in normal bone (n=3) and in Paget's disease, in which there is elevated bone remodeling and increased osteoclastic activity. Strong staining for gelatinase B was observed in osteoclasts both in normal bone (mandible of a 2 year old), and in Paget's disease. Staining was again absent in controls incubated with preimmune serum. Osteoblasts did not stain in any of the tissue sections, indicating that gelatinase B expression is limited to osteoclasts in bone. Finally, peripheral blood monocytes were also reactive with antibody 110 (Table IV).

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF GELATINASE B IN VARIOUS TISSUES

Samples	Antibodies tested Ab 110 gelatinase B
GCT frozen (n = 2)	
giant cells	+
stromal cells	-
GCT paraffin (n = 6)	
giant cells	+
stromal cells	-
central GCG (n = 4)	
giant cells	+(34)
stromal cells	-
peripheral GCT (n = 4)	
giant cells	-
stromal cells	-
Paget's disease (n = 1)	
osteoclasts	+
osteoblasts	-
normal bone (n = 3)	
osteoclasts	+
osteoblasts	-
monocytes (cytospin)	+

Distribution of gelatinase B in multinucleated giant cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and stromal cells in various tissues. In general, paraffin embedded tissues were used for these experiments; exceptions are indicated.

Equivalents

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(I) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(I I I) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 34

-continued

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 170 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GCAAAATATCT AAGTTTATTG CTTGGAATTC TAGTGAGAGC TGTGAATTT GGTGATGTCA 60
 AATGTTTCTA GGGTTTTTTT AGTTTGTITT TATTGAAAAA TTTAATTATT TATGCTATAG 120
 GTGATATTCT CTTGAATAA ACCTATAATA GAAAATAGCA GCAGACAACA 170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 63 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GTGTCAACCT GCATATCCTA AAAATGTCAA AATGCTGCAT CTGGTTAATG TCGGGGTAGG 60
 GGG 63

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 163 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CTTCCCTCTC TTGCTTCCTT TTCCCAAGCA GAGGTGCTCA CTCATGCCC ACCGCCACCA 60
 CAGGCCACCA GGGAGTACTG CCAGACTACT GCTGATGTTT TCTTAAGGCC CAGGGAATCT 120
 CAACCAGCTG GTGGTGAATG CTGCCTGGCA CGGGACCCCC CCC 163

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 173 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

TTTTATTTGT AAATATATGT ATTACATCCC TAGAAAAAGA ATCCCAGGAT TTTCCCTCCT 60
 GTGTGTTTTT GTCTTGCTTC TTCATGGTCC ATGATGCCAG CTGAGGTTGT CAGTACAATG 120
 AAACCAAACCT GGCGGGATGG AAGCAOATTA TTCTOCCATT TTTCCAGGTC TTT 173

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 197 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double

-continued

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

```

GGCTGOACAT GGGTGCCCTC CACGTCCCTC ATATCCCCAG GCACACTCTG GCCTCAGGTT 60
TTGCCCTGGC CATGTCATCT ACCTGGAGTG GGCCTCCCTC TTCTTCAGCC TTGAATCAAA 120
AGCCACTTTG TTAGGCGAGG ATTTCCAGG CCACTCATCA CATTAAAAAA TATTTTAAAA 180
ACAAAAA AAAA 197

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 132 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

```

TTGACAAAGC TGTTTATTC CACCAATAAA TAGTATATGG TGATTGGGGT TTCTATTTAT 60
AAGAGTAGTG GCTATTATAT GGGGTATCAT GTTGATGCTC ATAAATAGTT CATATCTACT 120
TAATTTGCCT TC 132

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 75 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

```

GAAGAGAGTT GTATGTACAA CCCCAACAGG CAAGGCAGCT AAATGCAGAG GGTACAGAGA 60
GATCCCGAGG GAATT 75

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 151 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

```

GGATGGAAC ATGTAGAAGT CCAGAGAAAA ACAATTTTAA AAAAAGGTGG AAAAGTTACG 60
GCAAACCTGA GATTTCAGCA TAAATCTTT AGTTAGAAGT GAGAGAAAGA AGAGGGAGGC 120
TGOTTCTGT TGCACGTATC AATAGGTTAT C 151

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 141 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

-continued

(1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

TTCTTGATCT TTAGAACACT ATGAATAGGG AAAAAAGAAA AAACGTGTTCA AAATAAAATG 60
 TAGGAGCCGT GCTTTTGGAA TGCTTGAGTG AGGAGCTCAA CAAGTCCTCT CCCAAGAAAG 120
 CAATGATAAA ACTTGACAAA A 141

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 162 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

ACCCATTTCT AACAAATTTT ACTGTAAAAAT TTTTGGTCAA AGTTCTAAGC TTAATCACAT 60
 CTCAAAGAAT AGAGGCAATA TATAGCCCAT CTTACTAGAC ATACAOTATT AAACCTGGACT 120
 GAATATGAGG ACAAGCTCTA GTGGTCATTA AACCCTCAG AA 162

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 137 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

ACATATATTA ACAGCATTTCA TTTGGCCAAA ATCTACACGT TTGTAGAATC CTACTGTATA 60
 TAAAGTGGGA ATGTATCAAG TATAGACTAT GAAAGTGCAA ATAACAAATC AAGGTTAGAT 120
 TAACTTTTTT TTTTACATT ATAAAATTAA CTTGTTT 157

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 75 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

CCAAATTTCT CTGGAATCCA TCCTCCCTCC CATCACCATA GCCTCGAGAC GTCATTTCTG 60
 TTTGACTACT CCAGC 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 124 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

AACTAACCTC CTCGACCCC TGCCTCACTC ATTTACACCA ACCACCCAAAC TATCTATAAA 60
 CCTGAGCCAT GGCCATCCCT TATGAOCGGC GCAGTGATTA TAGGCTTTTCG CTCTAAGATA 120

-continued

A A A T

124

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 151 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

ATTATTATTC TTTTTTATG TTAGCTTAGC CATGCAAAAT TTA CTGTGTA AGCAGTTAAT 60
 AAAACACACA TCCCATTTGAA GGGTTTTGTA CATTTCAGTC CTTACAAATA ACAAAGCAAT 120
 GATAAACCCG GCACGTCCTG ATAGGAAAATT C 151

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 105 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

CGTGACACAA ACATGCATTC GTTTTATTCA TAAAACAGCC TGGTTTCCTA AAACAATACA 60
 AACAGCATGT TCATCAOCAG GAAGCTGGCC GTGGGCAGGG GGGCC 105

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 246 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

ATAAGTTAGA TTCTCATTCA CCGGACTAGT TAGCTTTAAG CACCCTAGAG GACTAGGGTA 60
 ATCTGACTTC TCACTTCCTA AGTTCCTCT TATATCTCA AGGTAGAAAT GTCTATGTTT 120
 TCTACTCCAA TTCATAAATC TATTCATAAG TCTTTGGTAC AAGTTACATG ATAAAAAGAA 180
 ATGTGATTTG TCTTCCTTC TTTGCACTTT TGAATAAAG TATTTATCTC CTGTCTACAG 240
 TTTAAT 246

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 188 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(i i) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(x i) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GTCCAGTATA AAGGAAAGCG TTAAGTCGCT AAGCTAGAGG ATTGTAAATA TCTTTTATGT 60
 CCTCTAGATA AAACACCCGA TTAACAGATG TTAACCTTTT ATGTTTTGAT TTGCTTTAAA 120
 AATGGCCTTC TACACATTAG CTCCAGCTAA AAAGACACAT TGAGAGCTTA GAGGATAGTC 180

-continued

TCTGGAGC

188

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 212 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

```

GCACTTGGAA GGGAGTTGTT GTGCTATTTT TGAAGCAGAT GTGCTGATAC TGAGATTGTC      60
TGTTCACTTT CCCCATTGTT TTGTGCTTCA AATGATCCTT CCTACTTTGC TTCTCTCCAC      120
CCATGACCTT TTTCACTGTG GCCATCAAGG ACTTTCCTGA CAGCTTGTGT ACTCTTAGGC      180
TAAGAGATGT GACTACAGCC TGCCCCCTGAC TG                                212

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 203 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

```

TGTTAGTTTT TAGGAAGGCC TGTCTTCTGG GAGTGAGGTT TATTAGTCCA CTTCTTGGAG      60
CTAGACGTCC TATAGTTAGT CACTGGGGAT GGTGAAAGAG GGAGAAGAGG AAGGGCGAAG      120
GGAAGGGCTC TTTGCTAGTA TCTCCATTTT TAGAAGATGG TTTAGATGAT AACCACAGGT      180
CTATATGAGC ATAATAAGGC TGT                                203

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 177 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

```

CCTATTTCTG ATCCTGACTT TGGACAAGGC CCTTCAGCCA GAAGACTGAC AAAGTCATCC      60
TCCCTCTACC AGAGCGTGCA CTGTGTATCC TAAATAAAGC TTCATCTCCG GCTGTGCCTT      120
GGGTGGAAGG GGCAGGATTC TGCAGCTGCT TTTGCATTTT TCTTCCTAAA TTTCATT      177

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 106 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

```

CGGAGCGTAG GTGTGTTTAT TCCTGTACAA ATCATTACAA AACCAAGTCT GGGGCACTCA      60
CGCCCCCACC CCATCACCCC AGTGCAATGG CTAGCTGCTG GCCTTT                                106

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 139 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

TTAGTTCACT CAAAGCAGGC AACCCCTTT GGCAGTCTG CCACTGGGGT CATGGCGGTT 60
 GTGGCAGCTG GGGAGGTTTC CCCAACACCC TCCTCTGCTT CCCTGTGTGT CGGGGTCTCA 120
 GGAAGCTGACC CAGAGTGGG 139

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 177 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

GCTGAATGTT TAAGAGAGAT TTGGTCTTA AAGGCTTCAT CATGAAAGTG TACATGCATA 60
 TGCAAGTGTT AATTACGTGG TATGGATGGT TGCTTGTTA TTAAGTAAAG CATGTACAGCA 120
 AACTGCCCCG TTAGAGTCCT CTTAATATTG ATGCTCTAAC ACTGGGTCTG CTTATGC 177

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 167 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GCCAGTGGGA TATGAATCC AGAAGGGAAA CAAGCACTGG ATAATTAAAA ACAAGCTGGGG 60
 AGAAAACTGG GGAACAAAAG GATATATCCT CATGGCTCGA AATAAGAAAC ACGCCTGTGG 120
 CATTGCCAAC CTGCCCAGCT TCCCAAGAT GTGACTCCAG CCAGAAA 167

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1.1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(1.2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

GCCAGGGCGG ACCCTCTTTA TTCCTCTCCT GCCTCAGAGG TCAGGAAGGA GGTCTGGCAG 60
 GACCTGCAGT GGGCCCTAGT CATCTGTGGC AGCGAAAGTG AAGGGAAGTCA CCTGTGCGCC 120
 COTGCCTGAG TAAAGCTGT TCTGGAATTC C 131

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

-continued

(A) LENGTH: 156 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

A A C T C T T T C A C A C T C T G G T A T T T T T A G T T T A A C A A T A T A T G T G T T G T G T C T T G G A A A T T A 60
 G T T C A T A T C A A T T C A T A T T G A G C T G T C T C A T T C T T T T T T A A T G G T C A T A T A C A G T A G T A 120
 T T C A A T T A T A A G A A T A T A T C C T A A T A C T T T T T A A A A 156

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 150 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

G G A T A A G A A A G A A G G C C T G A G G C T A G G G G C C G G G G C T G G C C T G C G T C T C A G T C C T G G G A 60
 C G C A G C A G C C C G C A C A G G T T G A G A G G G G C A C T T C C T C T T G C T T A G G T T G G T G A G G A T C T G 120
 G T C C T G G T T G G C C G G T G G A G A G C C A C A A A A 150

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 212 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

G C A C T T G G A A G G G A G T T G G T G T G C T A T T T T T G A A G C A G A T G T G G T G A T A C T G A G A T T G T C 60
 T G T T C A G T T T C C C C A T T T G T T T G T G C T T C A A A T G A T C C T T C C T A C T T T G C T T C T C T C C A C 120
 C C A T G A C C T T T T T C A C T G T G G C C A T C A A G G A C T T T C C T G A C A G C T T G T G T A C T C T T A G G C 180
 T A A G A G A T G T G A C T A C A G C C T G C C C C T G A C T G 212

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 157 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

A T C C C T G G C T G T G G A T A G T C T T T T G T G T A G C A A A T G C T C C C T C C T T A A G G T T A T A G G G C 60
 T C C C T G A G T T T G G G A G T G T G G A A G T A C T A C T T A A C T G T C T G T C C T G C C T T G C C T G T C G T T A 120
 T C G T T T T C T G T G A T G T T G T G C T A A C A A T A A G A A T A C 157

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 152 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

-continued

(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

GGCTGGGCAT CCCTCTCCTC CTCCATCCCC ATACATCACC AGGTCTAATG TTTACAAACG 60
GTCCAGCCCC GGCTCTGAAG CCAAGGGCCG TCCGTGCCAC GGTGGCTGTG AGTATTCCTC 120
COTTAOCTTT CCCATAAGGT TGGAGTATCT GC 152

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 90 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

CCAACTCCTA CCGGATACA GACCCACAGA GTGCCATCCC TGAGAGACCA GACCGCTCCC 60
CAATACTCTC CTAAAATAAA CATGAAGCAC 90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

CATGGATGAA TGTCTCATGG TGGGAAGGAA CATGOTACAT TTC 43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2333 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(1) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(* 1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

AGACACCTCT GCCCTACCA TGAGCCTCTG GCAGCCCCCTG GTCCTGCTGC TCCTGGTCT 60
GGGCTGCTGC TTTGCTGCCC CCAGACAACG CCAGTCCACC CTTGTGCTCT TCCCTGGAGA 120
CCTGAGAACCC AATCTCACCG ACAGGCAAGCT GGCAGAAOAA TACCTGTACC GCTATGTTA 180
CACTCGGGTG GCAGAGATGC GTGGAAGATC GAAATCTCTG GGGCCTGCGC TGCTGCTTCT 240
CCAGAAGCAA CTOTCCCTGC CCGAGACCGG TGAOCTGAT ACGGCCACGC TGAAGGCCAT 300
GCGAACCCCA CGGTCCGGGG TCCCAGACCT GGGCAGATTC CAAACCTTTG AGGCGGACCT 360
CAAOTGOCAC CACCACAACA TCACCTATTG OATCCAAAAC TACTCGGAAG ACTTGCCGCG 420
GGCGGTGATT GACGACGCCT TTGCCCCGCG CTTCCGCACTG TGGAGCGCGG TGACGCCGCT 480
CACCTTCACT CCGGTGTACA GCCGGGACGC AGACATCGTC ATCCAGTTTG GTTCGCGGA 540
GCACGGAGAC GGGTATCCCT TCGACGGGAA GGACGGGCTC CTGGCACACG CCTTTCCTCC 600
TGCCCCCGGC ATTCAGGGAG ACGCCCATTT CGACGATGAC GAGTTGTGGT CCCTGGGCAA 660

-continued

GGGCOTCGTG	GTTCCAAC	CGTTTGGAAA	CGCAGATGGC	GCGGCCTGCC	ACTTCCCCTT	720
CATCTTCGAG	GGCCGCTCCT	ACTCTGCCTG	CACCACCGAC	GGTCGCTCCG	ACGGGTTGCC	780
CTGGTGCAAT	ACCACGGCCA	ACTACGACAC	CGACGACCGG	TTTGGCTTCT	GCCCCAAGCA	840
GAGACTCTAC	ACCCGGGACG	GCAATGCTGA	TGGGAAACCC	TGCCAGTTTC	CATTCACTTT	900
CCAAGGCCAA	TCCTACTCCG	CCTGCACCAC	GGACGGTCCG	TCCGACGGCT	ACCGCTGGTG	960
CGCCACCACE	GCCAAC	TACG	ACCGGACAA	GCTCTTCGGC	TTCTGCCCCA	1020
CTCGACGCTG	ATGGGGGACA	ACTCGGCGGG	GGAGCTGTGC	GTCTTCCCCT	TCACTTTCCT	1080
GGGTAAGGAG	TACTCGACCT	GTACCAGCGA	GGGCCGCGGA	GATGGGCGCC	TCTGCTGCGC	1140
TACCACCTCG	AACCTTGACA	GCGACAAGAA	GTGGGCTTTC	TGCCCGGACC	AAGGATACAG	1200
TTTGTTCCTC	GTGGCGGCGC	ATGAGTTCGG	CCACGCGCTG	GGCTTAGATC	ATTCTCTAGT	1260
GCCGGAGGCG	CTCATGTACC	CTATGTACCG	CTTCACTGAG	GGGCCCCCCT	TGCATAAAGA	1320
CGACGTGAAT	GGCATCCGGC	ACCTCTATGG	TCTTCGCCCT	GAACCTGAGC	CACGGCTCTC	1380
AACCAACACC	ACACCGCAGC	CCACGGCTCC	CCCGACGGTC	TGCCCCACCG	GACCCCCCAC	1440
TGTCCACCCC	TCAGAGCGCC	CCACAGCTGG	CCCCACAGGT	CCCCCCTCAG	CTGGCCCCAC	1500
AGGTCCCCCC	ACTGCTGGCC	CTTCTACGGC	CACTACTGTG	CCTTTGAGTC	CGGTGGACGA	1560
TGCCTGCAAC	GTGAACATCT	TCGACGCCAT	CGCGGAGATT	GGGAACCAAC	TGTATTTGTT	1620
CAAGGATGGG	AAGTACTGGC	GATTCTCTGA	GGGCAGGGGG	AGCCGGCCGC	AGGGCCCCCT	1680
CCTTATCGCC	GACAAGTGGC	CGCGCTGCC	CCGCAAGCTG	GACTCGGTCT	TGAGGAGGCC	1740
GCTCTCCAAG	AAGCTTTTCT	TCTTCTCTGG	GCGCCAGGTG	TGGGTGTACA	CAGGCGCGTC	1800
GGTGCTGGGC	CCGAGGCGTC	TGGACAAGCT	GGGCCTGGGA	GCCGACGTGG	CCCAGGTGAC	1860
CGGGGCCCTC	CGGAGTGCCA	GGGGGAAGAT	GCTGCTGTTC	AGCGGGCGGC	GCCTCTGGAG	1920
GTTCGACGTG	AAGGCGCAGA	TGGTGGATCC	CCGGAGCGCC	AOCGAGGTGG	ACCGGATGTT	1980
CCCCGGGGTG	CCTTTGGACA	CGCAGGACGT	CTTCCAGTAC	CGAGAGAAAG	CCTATTTCTG	2040
CCAGGACCGC	TTCTACTGGC	GCGTGAAGTC	CCGGAGTGAG	TGAACCAGG	TGGACCAAGT	2100
GGGCTACGTG	ACCTATGACA	TCCTGCAGTG	CCCTGAGGAC	TAGGGCTCCC	GTCTCTGCTT	2160
GCAGTGCCAT	GTAATCCCC	ACTGGGACCA	ACCTTGGGGA	AAGAGCCAGT	TTGCCGGATA	2220
CAAACTGGTA	TTCTGTTCTG	GAGGAAAGGG	AGGAGTGGAG	GTGGGCTGGG	CCCTCTCTTC	2280
TCACCTTTOT	TTTTTGTGG	AGTGTCTCTA	ATAAACTTGG	ATTCTCTAAC	CTTT	2334

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

Glu Ala Leu Met Tyr Pro Met Tyr Arg Phe Thr Glu Gly Pro Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15
 His Lys

We claim:
 1. An isolated osteoclast-specific or -related DNA sequence, or its complementary sequence, the DNA as sequence comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a) DNA sequences set forth in the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS. 12, 14, 16 and 17, or their complementary strands; and

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- b) DNA sequences which hybridize under standard conditions to the DNA sequences defined in a).
2. A DNA construct capable of replicating, in a host cell, osteoclast-specific or -related DNA, said construct comprising:
- a) a DNA sequence of claim 1; and
 - b) sequences, in addition to said DNA sequence, necessary for transforming or transfecting a host cell, and for replicating, in a host cell, said DNA sequence.
3. A DNA construct capable of replicating and expressing, in a host cell, osteoclast-specific or -related DNA, said construct comprising:

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- a) a DNA sequence of claim 2; and
 - b) sequences, in addition to said DNA sequence, necessary for transforming or transfecting a host cell, and for replicating and expressing, in a host cell, said DNA sequence.
4. A cell stably transformed or transfected with a DNA construct according to claim 3.
5. A cell stably transformed or transfected with a DNA construct according to claim 4.

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